

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

THE AVID GROUP, LLC,

Plaintiff(s),

V.

ARIXA ANIMAL DIAGNOSTICS, INC., et al.,

Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:24-cv-01470-JCM-NJK

Order

[Docket No. 52]

Pending before the Court is a stipulation to extend case management deadlines by 90 days.

Docket No. 52.

A request to extend deadlines in the scheduling order must be premised on a showing of good cause. Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(4); Local Rule 26-3. The good cause analysis turns on whether the subject deadlines cannot reasonably be met despite the exercise of diligence. *Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604, 609 (9th Cir. 1992). “The diligence obligation is ongoing.” *Morgal v. Maricopa Cnty. Bd. of Supervisors*, 284 F.R.D. 452, 460 (D. Ariz. 2012). “The showing of diligence is measured by the conduct displayed throughout the entire period of time already allowed.” *Williams v. James River Grp. Inc.*, 627 F. Supp. 3d 1172, 1177 (D. Nev. 2022). The Court considers whether relief from the scheduling order is sought based on the development of matters that could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time the schedule was established. *Jackson v. Laureate, Inc.*, 186 F.R.D. 605, 608 (E.D. Cal. 1999). Courts may also consider other pertinent circumstances, including whether the movant was diligent in seeking modification of the scheduling order once it became apparent that the movant required relief from the deadline at issue. *Sharp v. Covenant Care LLC*, 288 F.R.D. 465, 467 (S.D. Cal. 2012). “[C]arelessness is not compatible with a finding of diligence and offers no reason for a grant of relief.” *Johnson*, 975 F.2d at 609. When diligence has not been shown in support of an extension

request, “the inquiry should end.” *Id.*¹ Although the Court may consider the joint nature of a stipulation to extend, “[t]hat a request is made jointly neither mandates allowance of the extension sought nor exempts parties from making the necessary showings to justify that relief.” *Williams*, 627 F. Supp. 3d at 1178.

5 Although discovery has been open for many months, the parties have completed no
6 affirmative discovery of any kind. *See Docket No. 52 at 3-4.*² Conducting no discovery for months
7 on end is, obviously, antithetical to the required showing of diligence. The reasons advanced for
8 this shortcoming are meritless. For example, the stipulation represents that the parties chose to
9 forego (without judicial approval) their discovery efforts to discuss settlement, Docket No. 52 at
10 5, but “it is well-settled that the existence of settlement talks or the potential for alternative dispute
11 resolution is not, standing alone, sufficient to establish good cause for an extension of the case
12 management deadlines,” *Williams*, 627 F. Supp. 3d at 1181. The stipulation also references the
13 pendency of a motion to dismiss counterclaims, *see Docket No. 52 at 5*, but the mere pendency of
14 a partially dispositive motion is not a proper basis to delay discovery, *see Tradebay, LLC v. eBay,*
15 *Inc.*, 278 F.R.D. 597, 600 (D. Nev. 2011) (“The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure do not provide
16 for automatic or blanket stays of discovery when a potentially dispositive motion is pending”); *see*
17 *also Flynn v. Nev.*, 345 F.R.D. 338, 345 (D. Nev. 2024) (explaining that a partially dispositive
18 motion is not generally grounds to stay discovery). The stipulation also references a change in
19 counsel, *see Docket No. 52 at 3*, but that event is not grounds to modify the scheduling order when
20 incoming counsel did not seek such relief at the time of substitution, *see, e.g.*, Local Rule IA 11-
21 6(c).³

¹ The Ninth Circuit has emphasized the importance of scheduling orders, *see Desio v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 339 F.R.D. 632, 641 (D. Nev. 2011) (collecting cases), and has stated bluntly that Rule 16 scheduling orders must “be taken seriously,” *Janicki Logging Co. v. Mateer*, 42 F.3d 561, 566 (9th Cir. 1994). The stipulation’s reliance on more lenient case law outside the Rule 16 context is not persuasive. *See, e.g., Williams*, 627 F. Supp. 3d at 1177 n.3.

² Initial disclosures were exchanged and one set of written discovery was propounded, but a response has apparently not been provided to date. *See id.*

³ The feeble reasoning advanced is all the more notable given the earlier admonition in this case that “counsel and the parties must ensure that they take all reasonable steps to meet applicable deadlines.” Docket No. 14 at 1.

In short, the diligence required to extend case management deadlines is lacking. Nonetheless, the stipulation also represents that the parties have now reached a tentative settlement agreement. See, e.g., Docket No. 52 at 6. As a one-time courtesy to the parties, the Court will allow a modest extension to accommodate the effort to finalize that settlement. **Given the lack of diligence to date, however, the Court is not inclined to extend these deadlines further.**

Accordingly, the stipulation to extend is **GRANTED** in part and **DENIED** in part. Case management deadlines are **RESET** as follows:

8 • Amend pleadings/ add parties: closed, except that Arixia may file amended counterclaims
9 by August 21, 2025
10 • Initial experts: September 22, 2025
11 • Rebuttal experts: October 22, 2025
12 • Discovery cutoff: December 8, 2025
13 • Dispositive motions: January 7, 2026
14 • Joint proposed pretrial order: February 6, 2026, or 30 days after resolution of dispositive
15 motions

16 In addition to the above deadlines, a joint status report regarding settlement must be filed
17 by August 14, 2025.

18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

19 Dated: August 4, 2025


Nancy J. Koppe
United States Magistrate Judge